

# THE LEXINGTON PROGRESS.

"We Speak of Men as we Find them and of Things as they are Unfolded to Us."

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## CONGRESSMAN SIMS IS INTERVIEWED

Tells Progress Man of Future  
Committee Work--Comments  
on Hughes Letter of Acceptance

Congressman T. W. Sims, who has just been renominated for the eleventh time, by the Democrats of the Eighth district, after spending a few days here with his family has left to remain in Washington until Congress adjourns. Mr. Sims is one of the House Conferees on the Shields Water Power Bill and is anxious to do all he can to have the House substitute for the Shields Bill agreed to by the Senate and enacted into law at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Sims in speaking of this matter said "There is violent opposition to the Senate bill by many very influential men in both parties and it will take a prolonged and desperate struggle to force the Senate Bill through if, indeed, it is possible to pass it in the House, while the House substitute is acceptable to all the advocates of the reasonable conservation of natural resources, but who also favor the development of hydro-electric water power. There will be no trouble in getting the House substitute passed at this session.

Mr. Sims has also been appointed to membership on the joint committee of the Senate and House, authorized by the Senate joint resolution No. 60, for the purpose of investigating and reporting its recommendations to Congress, of all questions bearing on or touching interstate and foreign transportation of every kind, including railways, waterways, also telephone and telegraph service. This measure was recommended by President Wilson in his last annual message and is by far the most important joint committee service that has ever been provided for by any Congress. This committee is authorized to hold sessions during the recess of Congress. Great conflict has arisen between the functions performed by the several state railway commissions and the Federal Inter-State Commerce Commission in the attempt to properly regulate and control the railroads of the country. The railroads claim that their credit and usefulness have been much impaired by having to comply with the orders of the forty-eight state commissions and in addition the orders and regulations of the Inter-State Commerce commission. The joint committee is authorized to investigate and report on all questions involved in the regulation and control of all inter-state and foreign transportation facilities, including both government control and government ownership of such facilities. It will require several years of continuous work by this committee to complete the labors assigned it. Mr. Sims is greatly interested in the organization of this committee at the earliest moment and this in part is the cause of his early departure for Washington.

His long service on the House Committee on Inter-state and Foreign Commerce has fitted him for efficient and useful service on this great joint committee.

Referring to Judge Hughes' notification speech, Mr. Sims said: "The speech must have been disappointing to Republicans. It was almost pointless as to definite issues. In a general way he criticizes what President Wilson has done regarding the Mexican situation but fails

to say what he would have done had he been president or what he will do touching our troubles with that country in case he becomes president. Mr. Hughes also fails to state what he would have done regarding the submarine controversy with Germany or what he will do in the controversy if elected, but he does not hesitate to criticize President Wilson's course in a general way, but fails to point out in detail his objections to the course pursued by the president. The great European war may continue indefinitely after Mr. Hughes becomes President if he is elected, hence the people have a right to know what he will do touching these great and momentous questions growing out of the European war. President Wilson has given us safety without slaughter--will Mr. Hughes if elected give us slaughter without safety?

This interview was neither sought nor suggested by Mr. Sims but was given at the instance and on request of THE PROGRESS editor who sought the information it contains for the benefit of PROGRESS readers many of whom are warm friends of the Congressman.

### Russian Sacrifice Saved Paris, France.

At the beginning of the war, as is now well understood, the Russians had not planned an immediate offensive. Their policy was to defend their frontiers while their huge strength was mobilizing. The rush on Paris in the West, however, threatened the cause of the Allies, and almost overnight the Russians decided to embark on a hastily planned offensive in east Prussia. The impetus of this attack swept the Russians through the favorite province of the Kaiser, and in ten days the Unter den Linden was filled before the avalanche so suddenly launched from the East. At a critical moment in the West, when the German vanguard was almost within sight of the Eiffel Tower, the Germans shifted an important body of troops from the West to protect the East from Russian inroads. The Russians say that six corps were sent to East Prussia, while the French claim it was but four. But the figures are not material. What we know is that after their departure for the East came the battle of the Marne and the turning point of the war.

The Russians paid for this by the loss of almost their entire East Prussian army, but they say their sacrifice saved Paris. History, no doubt, will establish the facts, but on the evidence available at present their claim seems logical and will, I believe, be ultimately credited to them as their first great contribution to the Allies' cause. This single phase of the war alone proves that there is such a thing as victory in defeat when that defeat was achieved by the enemy at the cost of the weakening of another front and the consequent victory of an ally in a more strategically important theatre of operations. The loss of East Prussia and one entire army was a mere drop in the bucket of Russia's sacrifices, while on the other hand, the failure of the Germans to take Paris in 1914 promises to stand out of the war as one of the great turning points of the world's history. So much for Russia's first entrance into the European theater of operations.—From "Russia's Contribution to the War," by Stanley Washburn, in the American review of reviews.

Indian Mound, Tenn., August 4.—More than 1,200 pennies were found by some negro girls picking blackberries near Bear Springs. At first they thought them to be gun wads, but on closer examination they

## CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

The Tennessee Democrats have manifested this year a disposition to retain the Congressmen who have been in office for several terms in their places. In three districts the incumbents have been renominated without opposition. In four districts where primaries were held yesterday all of the present Congressmen won with one possible exception.

This was true, though some of the opposition candidates were men of fine character and good ability.

There will be no change, it seems, in the Tennessee delegation in Congress except in the Tenth district, where Mr. McKellar, the present representative, is seeking senatorial honors, having obtained his party's nomination for the higher office. Hon. Hubert Fisher has been nominated by the Democrats to succeed him.

In the Third, Fourth and Sixth districts there has been no contest for the Democratic nomination. Hon. John A. Moon, Hon. Cordell Hull and Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, who respectively represent these districts, appear to be wholly satisfactory to their Democratic constituents.

Mr. Hull's record in Congress has been such as to make the Fourth district especially proud of having so able and distinguished a representative, and here in the "Hermitage District" the people see no reason for not continuing so sensible, reliable and thoroughly efficient representatives as Jo Byrns in office.

It is not a bad rule to keep Congressmen in office for a number of terms if they are men of character and capacity. It takes some years' experience for a Congressman to work himself up to a position where he can be of real use to his district and to the country at large.

The main practice in this respect has been often cited. Maine has a comparatively small delegation but for a number of years it was an exceptionally prominent one and the reason was said to be that changes were seldom made.—Nashville Banner.

The Banner might have added that Congressman Sims, who was also renominated, has won and held the confidence of his people longer than any other member of the Tennessee delegation, as demonstrated by his eleventh nomination.

proved to be genuine money, the latest date being 1901. They were carried to Dover and deposited in a bank by Mr. Levi Hart, who reported that the girls were still searching for more and finding a few. It is the opinion of some that they belonged to the old Stewart County Bank that was robbed by burglars who blew the safe in 1902. It is probable that they were in a sack, and when the robbers made an examination and found them to be pennies they threw them away because they were too cumbersome for their value.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boy were horrified at Bristol on the 3rd instance to find their handsome little son, Curtis Boy, aged seven, dead under a shade tree in the yard of their home at Windsor avenue and Eleventh street. The youth is believed to have been electrocuted by wires which ran through the boughs of the tree. No marks of violence were found upon his body by Dr. Matthew St. John, the attending physician, aside from a slight gash under the chin.

FOR SALE—Nice red cow with young calf, about 5 years old. H. J. PETTY, Route 4.

## OFFICIAL COUNT AUGUST ELECTION

Small Vote Cast—Appleby Wins Over Hare By Small Margin

The Henderson county Election Commissioners composed of Messrs. C. H. Johnston, John F. Hall and W. H. Denison, met in the court house last Monday at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of canvassing the returns and counting the vote cast in the election held on Thursday of last week, the 3d inst.

The following was the vote as certified to by the election commissioners:

FOR TRUSTEE	
W. F. Appleby, (Republican)	883
John L. Hare, (Independent)	671
Appleby's majority	212
FOR SHERIFF	
J. M. Martin, (Republican)	no opposition
FOR TAX ASSESSOR	
T. R. Sisson, (Republican)	no opposition
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION	
Against	764
For	284
Majority Against	480

## UNOFFICIAL RETURNS

PORTER MAJORITIES	
Benton	111
Henry	1,000
Total	1,111
SIMS MAJORITY	
Carroll	414
Chester	108
Decatur	250
Hardin	164
Hardeman	365
Madison	293
McNairy	79
Perry	236
Total	1,919
Henry has one precinct to hear from and Porter stands 886 majority. Henry has one precinct to hear from that ought to increase the Sims majority.	

The committee will meet in Lexington on next Tuesday the 15th inst., to canvass the returns and count the vote cast in the primary.

### Items of Interest to Railroad Employees.

Furnished by Transportation Brotherhoods' Publicity Bureau, 1311 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O. All the earnings of railway employees in the United States go to the farmer and the merchant instead of Wall Street.

Twelve and one half miles per hour would get your freight over a 100-mile division in eight hours, and even that, in comparison with transportation such as automobiles and auto trucks, is not very fast service.

There are no regular hours for freight train crews. They work when they are needed. They must remain within calling distance even when off duty, and just when they will be called to go out it is difficult to determine.

Mr. Farmer and Mr. Merchant: Do you realize that from eighty to ninety per cent of the enginemen and trainmen employed on the railways of the United States are the sons of farmers, and that they are dependent upon the producers for their sustenance? These same employees, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and yardmen, are citizens of your cities, own homes, pay taxes, and in all other ways help to support the communities in which they live.

## MAJORITY OF MEN OPPOSE STRIKE

(Furnished by Publicity Department of N. C. & St. L. Railway)

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 7.—More than 6,000 employees on the N. C. & St. L. Railway, have signed a petition to be presented to Congress asking that decisive legislation be enacted to prevent a threatened tie-up of transportation and the causing of suffering and loss to the great majority of railway employees who do not want a strike.

The movement among the non-brotherhood employees is spreading to other lines, and indications are that it will assume nation-wide proportions. The action of the men on the F. & C. shows that the great majority of men in railroad service do not want a strike. This is demonstrated by the fact that within four days than 6,000 employees had signed the petition of protest over the same territory in which the brotherhoods have less than 1,500 members. It is pointed out in the petition that the less than 20 per cent of railway employees (the brotherhood men) should not be permitted to throw out of work the majority of employees (or the non-brotherhood men). It is also pointed out that the brotherhood men, who are threatening to paralyze commerce in the country to gain increased wages, are at present among the highest paid workmen in the country, and that by insisting on further advances they are preventing the representatives of the 80 per cent of men engaged in railroad service from their chances of earning more money, and at the same time throwing them out of work while their own demands are being pressed.

Manufacturers all over the country are also beginning to wake up to some facts. Most of the manufacturing plants are constructed so that no provision is made for large storage of raw materials or of finished products, and they are dependent upon the movement of their goods daily. If the strike is called, then the manufacturing plants can only work up what stocks are on hand and their employees will have to sit idly by until the strike is settled, although they have no part in the controversy. Business men generally see the wide-spread danger to other industries dependent upon railroads for the operation, and these are some of the facts that are beginning to cause activity upon the part of the people generally. These are some of the reasons why there is almost a universal demand for a fair and a just arbitration.

### Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men—

Railroad Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Brakemen, Yardmen, and Engine Hostlers, with approximately one million three hundred thousand women and children to support, ask for an eight hour day. Compelled to work long hours under a terrific strain, their lives are shortened, their health shattered. Give this great army of industry a square deal—eight hours' work—eight hours' sleep—eight hours' relaxation. It will make better citizens.

### Spunky Boy.

Last Friday at Paris S. C. Ray, jr., suffered a severe snake bite on one of his legs while at play on Dunlap street. It was understood the snake was a copperhead and that the wounds are quite serious, but his physician, Dr. G. T. Abernathy, thought he would recover. The youngster obtained a hoe and killed the snake before it could get away.

## HE DECLINES APPOINTMENT

Chancellor Ross Thinks Judicial Officers Should Not Participate Actively in Politics

J. W. Ross, chancellor of the Eighth chancery division, has declined to serve as a member of the Republican campaign committee, giving as his reasons in an interview last night that he did not believe anyone in a judicial position should participate actively in politics. He said that he had always held this belief and had adhered strictly to it. The appointment was made without his knowledge and when his attention was called a few days ago to an article in a Nashville paper in which it was said that he had been appointed he immediately wrote to chairman J. Will Taylor declining to serve. Chairman Taylor replied that the appointment of Chancellor Ross and the other gentlemen on the committee had been made at the personal request of B. W. Hooper, candidate for United States senator, John W. Overall, candidate for governor, and Terry Abernathy, candidate for railroad commissioner.

Chancellor Ross was elected two years ago in a Democratic district by a non-partisan vote to succeed Chancellor E. L. Bullock, deceased, and he has consistently refused to become engaged in political activity of any kind. It is not known here who will be appointed to succeed Chancellor Ross.

Asked for a statement last night as to what part he would take in the campaign this fall, Chancellor Ross said that he had no intention of becoming active and that his appointment as a member of the Republican campaign committee was entirely without his knowledge or consent. He said that he had always held that men in judicial positions should take no part in politics and that he would not now be drawn into it.

When his attention was called to the article in a Nashville paper he was surprised and immediately wrote to Chairman J. Will Taylor declining to serve. Chairman Taylor replied that the appointment was made at the request of the Republican candidates. Chancellor Ross then renewed his request that his name be withdrawn and consented to the publication of an interview.

The other members appointed on the Republican campaign committee are Congressman Sam R. Sells, Hon. H. Clay Evans, Hon. Geo. N. Tillman and Hon. Duke C. Bowers.—Jackson Sun, 6th inst.

### Ike Daws Hurt.

Last Monday about one o'clock while riding from Hinsons Springs, Ike Daws was hurt by his horse. In the old Hall lane on the springs road the horse of Mr. Daws becoming frightened at a passing automobile. The horse gave a sudden spring rising to his hind feet, here losing his balance and falling with Mr. Daws underneath.

Mr. Daws was brought to town where medical aid was secured. On examination the attending physicians found that he had sustained a broken clavicle.

Mr. Daws was then removed to the home of his brother, G. H. Daws, proprietor of the Scott House, where he remained until a suitable conveyance could be had for removing him to his home.